

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1821.

[NO. 69.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrangements are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.
J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Kridner, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.
Salisbury, June 8, 1821.

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life. Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.
May 22, 1821.

JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout make, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wile, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.
March 24, 1821.

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted.

BY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane. Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow of said Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,

Bloomfield, Ken. Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Rust in Cotton.

MESSRS. BINGHAM & WHITE:

I have seen no communication in your paper respecting the Rust in Cotton; and yet, from the injury done by this disease to cotton crops in the section of country in which I reside, I should think it a subject worthy attention. I do not pretend myself to be an experienced planter: I desire to obtain information on this subject, rather than presume at any attempt to impart it. The object of this communication is to excite inquiry, and to extract information from those who are qualified to afford it.

The disease in the cotton plant, called *The Rust*, has, during this season, attacked many crops in the neighbourhood of the Catawba river, from Beattie's Ford to the Mountain Island Shoals. How far it has extended from the river on either side, or how much farther up and down, I have not heard. It is stated in a late news paper, that in some parts of Georgia, and it is reported in some parts of South-Carolina, the cotton crops have been seriously injured by the rust.

All farmers with whom I have conversed on the subject, agree in the following account of this disease:

It has been known partially to affect their crops for a number of years back; some seasons in a greater, and some seasons in a less degree. About six, seven, and eight years since, it was more general and destructive among crops, than it has been since then, until the present year.

Crops in fields which have been cleared and planted for from two to five years, are more liable to be attacked by the rust, than those in fields which have been longer under cultivation. In some fields, cotton is affected by the rust early in the season,—say about the time it begins to blossom,—in other fields it is not discovered until a much later period, or nearly until the time when the cotton is killed by frost; whilst other fields in the vicinity, escape entirely.

The rust makes its appearance generally, in spots, in a field. From those spots it extends itself over the fields; from some of them, very slowly, and from others more rapidly.

On the first appearance of the rust, the leaves only appear to be affected. These become yellow in spots, generally near the middle of the leaf. Those yellow spots in a short time become brown and dry, while, in the mean time, the whole leaf grows yellow, and soon falls. The other leaves on the same plant, progressively assume a like appearance, and share a similar fate. In a short time the leaves, forms, blossoms, and all the lesser bolls, fall to the ground; and only the stalk or stem, and naked branches, with the bolls which have made themselves, or are fully grown, remain.

From the first appearance of rust, the plant upon which it is discovered ceases its growth, and even seems to diminish in size. It loses its tenacity for the soil, and is more easily drawn out of the ground, than healthful plants. This would indicate that the roots are affected; and, in fact, in diseased plants, most of the lateral or fibrous roots, are found to be decayed or dead. Yet some plants, which are entirely denuded early in the season, will, after some time, appear to recover; they will take a second growth, and again be covered with leaves. But other plants die entirely.

When this disease makes its appearance, the under side of the leaves are found to be covered with very small animals and their eggs. Hence, many are of the opinion the rust is occasioned by these animalcules; whilst others contend that they are always found at

the same season on the leaves of cotton, even in its healthful state; and that if they are most numerous among the diseased plants, this is an effect of rust, and not the cause of it.

You have, Messrs. Editors, an Agricultural Society in Rowan. Some one of that society, who has the advantage of so much concentrated knowledge and experience as is no doubt afforded in their meetings, will confer a great obligation on us, who have not such advantages, by informing, through the medium of your paper,

What is the cause of rust in cotton; How its ravages may be prevented or arrested;

Is it occasioned by those small animals mentioned above?

Or, is it generated by peculiarity of season,—which, by producing a certain proportion of heat and moisture, destroys the fibrous roots of the cotton plant?

Or is it owing to some other cause than either of these?

The rust is, in my opinion, occasioned by the latter mentioned circumstance; and if so, to plough a field where it makes its appearance, might be of service. But I may be mistaken.

A FARMER.

Lincoln Co. Sept. 17, 1821.

P.S. I forgot to mention that we wish to hear, in this neighbourhood, nothing more of smoking fields with brimstone between day-light and sunrise, or any other quack remedies of the kind. The brimstone has been fully tried with us; but the *Cotton Lice* appeared to enjoy the smoke of it with as much delight as a first rate dandy does that of a Spanish segar.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. BINGHAM & WHITE:

I submit to your consideration a few desultory remarks on a supposed remedy to destroy the ravages of the *Caterpillar worm*. If you think they will be of any service to your readers, or be the means of stimulating some abler pen to a similar exertion on the same subject, you are at liberty to give them a place in your highly useful and valuable paper. To these natural enemies of our gardens, this bane of our happiness, there certainly must be some antidote; they must have their enemies, their destroyers. As I perceive they are quite averse to the leaves of the *Pride of China Tree*, it of course must be one of their enemies. A few days since a gentleman informed me he had seen an experiment made, some five or six years ago, on the *Cut Worm*, by pulverizing the berries of the China, and sprinkling the powder around the plants of cabbage, after being set out; this plan was pursued on part of a square; the balance was left in its usual way. The experiment proved quite satisfactory; the powdered plants remained entire and untouched, while the others were entirely destroyed. As this proved an infallible remedy against the *Cut Worm*, why should it not be one against the *Caterpillar*?

I would suggest the propriety of mixing the leaves and berries of the *China Tree*, together with the leaves of the *Elder*, with our manure before using it in the garden, as a preventive against the ravages of this worm. I am well convinced, in my own mind, by pursuing this plan, that their career would be cut short, and the gardener be left to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

A FRIEND TO GARDENS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MORGANTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A number of respectable citizens of Burke having met at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th of July last, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, D. Tate, Esq. having been appointed chairman, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution: Col. W. W. Erwin, Col. I. T. Avery, Col. J. Erwin, and James Murphey, Esq. who reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Laws of the Morganton Agricultural Society, as revised and passed at their first regular meeting, July 4th, 1821.

ARTICLE I.

The Society shall be styled the Morganton Agricultural Society.

ARTICLE II.

The Society's attention shall be confined to agricultural and rural affairs. They

will carefully avoid topics which are productive of dissension, or calculated to withdraw their attention from the objects of common concern.

ARTICLE III.

Every member, subscribing these articles, shall contribute one dollar, or more, annually, for a fund to be applied to the purposes of the society.

ARTICLE IV.

The Society shall consist of every individual, friendly to its objects, provided he shall first have been nominated and elected by the ballots of two-thirds of the members present.

ARTICLE V.

The officers of the society shall be a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and an Assistant Secretary, when the increase of business shall require it, and a standing committee of five members.

ARTICLE VI.

The society shall have five regular yearly meetings, and at the following periods: on the 4th day of July, on the return day of the election, and on the first Wednesday in January, April, and October.

ARTICLE VII.

The officers of the society shall be elected annually by ballot, on the 4th of July; and in case of vacancy by death, resignation, removal out of the county, or from any other cause, the same shall be supplied by an election, to be made at any stated meeting of the society, the person or persons then newly elected to serve the remainder of the year.

ARTICLE VIII.

At all meetings of the society, the President, or in his absence, such person as the society shall elect pro tem. shall exercise the usual duties of that officer. All motions shall be addressed to him; and on all questions he shall collect and declare the votes. He shall have power to call special meetings of the society, by notice through the Secretary, at as many public places in the county as he shall direct. He shall, with the standing committee, have power to correspond with other societies, or individuals, on agricultural subjects; and, with the standing committee, he shall attend to and regulate the pecuniary affairs of the society, order expenditures to be made, when necessary, by their order on the Treasurer; whose duty it shall be to make a report thereof at the next regular meeting of the society thereafter, which report shall be subject to the ratification or rejection of the said society.

ARTICLE IX.

The Secretary, and, by his direction, the Assistant Secretary, when appointed, shall have in charge all the books and papers of the society, and keep the same in exact order; they shall also keep, on regular files, all letters which shall be written by the President or standing committee, or by themselves by order of the committee; and at the stated regular meetings of the society, submit the same for the further order of the society.

ARTICLE X.

The Treasurer shall keep the accounts stated on the books of the society, and when called on shall produce the same for inspection; but at the last regular meeting of every year, and also whenever his office may end, he shall produce a fair and regularly stated account of all receipts, payments, and expenditures, and deliver it, together with the books and all other property of the society, in his hands, or which of right ought to be, to his successor in office, or to the order of the society.

ARTICLE XI.

A quorum for business shall consist of at least nine members.

ARTICLE XII.

The society shall be kept in order by the rules which are observed for that purpose by the General Assembly of this state.

ARTICLE XIII.

Donations may be received by the Treasurer, to be added to the funds of the society.

ARTICLE XIV.

All such distinguished citizens of this state, and of other states and counties, whom the society may elect for that purpose, shall be Honorary members; and they are hereby invited to aid the society, and if convenient, to assist at their meetings. Strangers, who desire to be present as auditors, may be introduced; and for that purpose each member shall be authorized to bring one friend along with him to any meeting.

ARTICLE XV.

Whenever a new member is elected, it shall be the duty of the Secretary, forthwith to notify him of his election, in the following form:

On the _____ day of _____ 18 ____ A. B. _____ was elected a member (or Honorary member) of the Agricultural Society of Morganton, the Society inviting his assistance.

C. D. Secretary.

Provided always, that no election for members shall take place except at one of the regular meetings of the society.

ARTICLE XVI.

At the close of every regular annual meeting, the Treasurer shall lay before the society a list of the members, specifying those who have, and those who have not, paid their contributions; and if the contribution of any member shall be found more than one year in arrears, after the same shall have become due and payable, and if the same has been personally demanded of him by the Treasurer, or collector authorized by him for the purpose, such member shall be considered as withdrawing from the society, and be no longer deemed as a member; and the same shall be entered on the minutes.

Any member of the society may withdraw from the same, by sending a letter of resignation to the Secretary, and paying up any arrears, which, at the time, he may owe the institution.

ARTICLE XVII.

As a source of information, and a means of gaining and diffusing useful knowledge, auxiliary to practice, the society shall, as soon as the funds of the society will admit, purchase a collection of books and models, and shall propose prizes for experiments and improvements in husbandry, and the manufactures connected with it, and for improvements in the breeds of our domestic animals. To promote these views, the friends of agriculture are invited to assist the society, by furnishing facts, experiments, and incidents in husbandry.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The society shall have power to add to, alter or amend the present constitution; provided, however, that no addition, alteration, or amendment to this constitution shall be adopted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, at one of the five regular meetings of this society.

ARTICLE XIX.

The society shall hold their meetings in Morganton, at such place as the standing committee shall provide for that purpose.

The Society having postponed the election of officers until the 10th of August, and having met on that day, the Rev. R. J. Miller having been appointed Chairman, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

James Murphey, Esq. *President*.
Col. Isaac T. Avery, *Vice President*.
Maj. William Ballew, *Treasurer*.
John Murphey, *Secretary*.
Mr. W. A. Erwin, *Assistant Secretary*.
STANDING COMMITTEE.
Col. W. W. Erwin, Col. James Erwin, Maj. John M. Greenlee, John Rutherford, Esq. Capt. Jno. B. Tate.

ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Trustees of the Western College: concluded from our last.

Were the destitute condition of the Churches in the United States taken into consideration, it would exhibit a tale of woe. The addition of some thousands to the present public ministers of religion, would be required to furnish a pastor to each ten hundred. Agreeably to the late census, the population of the state of N. Carolina amounts nearly to six hundred and sixty-nine thousand souls. The proportion just now mentioned, a pastor for each thousand, would require six hundred and sixty-nine. I do not know the actual number in this state, who profess to "labour in word and doctrine;" but to avoid casting too deep a shade over the narrative, we will suppose two hundred, including all denominations of Christians. If this be nearly correct, any reader can calculate the deficiency. Can we then rationally depend for an adequate supply from our present respectable University, containing something upwards of one hundred students, and perhaps not more than one tenth of the graduates engaging, from year to year, in the office to which we allude? By these observations, the slightest disrespect or opposition to the above named institution, is not intended. The number is greater than that of which the college of New-Jersey consisted, at any time, before the American revolution. The advantages resulting from thence, have already been communicated through the medium of this paper, with a view to enlist the public in favour of the Western College. A moderate number will always be found most conducive both to learning and morality.

The reader may, perhaps, be led to inquire, "can there be no preachers without a collegiate education, or that which may amount to it?" I shall only modestly answer, There ought not, if the state of mankind, at this time, did not require it. But how far apparent necessity may justify us in overlooking the bounds of propriety, must be submitted to the judgment of those who have the management of these concerns. That preachers, who have not been favoured with a liberal education, have done good to the world, we are not disposed to deny. That Paul

may plant, that Appollos may water, but that the increase is of God," we are sure. But had a suitable human education been combined with their piety and zeal, it is likely they would have been much more useful; more respectable in the view of the enlightened, and more beneficial to the ignorant class of mankind. Perhaps it requires an understanding as well matured, and as thorough a knowledge of human nature, to instruct the ignorant, in "what are the first principles of the oracles of God," as to direct those that are initiated into the doctrines of the Christian religion, "to go on to perfection."

These observations shew the necessity of the Western College, when we confine the advantages that may arise from it exclusively to the western counties of this state. There may be, and I believe are, in each of these counties, some families of decent, and even of polished manners, enlightened minds, and hearts tinctured with the all-subduing, meliorating influence of religion. But alas! in what condition, if a careful and universal examination were made, would the great mass of our population be found? Much is doing; and may the exertions increase, both in extent and success, to christianize the heathen; but in what respect, in our own country, do many differ from them? The Christian religion may be justly termed the religion of the United States; but the name does not constitute a christian. The light of the natural sun is of no service to those who are confined in dungeons; and the light of the great "sun of righteousness" will never shine, with his irradiating rays, into the benighted understandings of mankind, until the means of his entrance be carried into operation. Perhaps the most successful way, in the issue, to spread civil and religious light abroad, is to begin in good earnest at home. As in physics, so in morals; a stone cast into a stagnant pool, must and will form the inner before it forms the outer circle. The patients in our own country, who are sickening and dying "through lack of knowledge," call loudly for the remedy. It may be said, "we have learned men enough already." What answer would the capitol of the United States, the capitol of this state, our inferior courts of justice, our various neighbourhoods, swarming with children, give to this assertion?

Another putoff, or objection against the Western College may have been liped: "It is chiefly or exclusively intended to make clergymen." To say the least of this objection, it has one small imperfection; it is founded on mistake, or arises from motives and feelings which, if correctly developed, would be found at bottom to partake about equally, whether of patriotism or religion. We would refer the objectors to the outset of the business; to the meeting of the first convention in Lincoln, Aug. 23, 1820, at which time the objects of the institution were stated; and he will see his mistake: "to qualify young men to act their parts, with honor to themselves and advantage to the world, in the public departments of life; excluding all party views, whether civil or religious." But we will allow the objection its full extent, and liberally acknowledge that the primary and main design of the intended institution was, and still is, to educate young men for the gospel ministry. Should it be successful in gaining its object, would it not be at least a harmless thing? would it be an injury to the world? Whose good can possibly be intended? That of its founders, or that of the people? "We the people," are the object; and are they your friends, or your enemies, who will endeavour to put you in the possession of that which is "profitable unto all things;" that which "has the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come;" who plead your cause, and that also of your posterity, "that it may be well with you, and with your children forever?"

The leading object of those, in whose minds the institution first took place, is to prepare successors for themselves; most of whom will, in a few years, descend the stairs of their pulpits for the last time; to supply the organized churches, that are now vacant, and those that will soon arise, from our numerous and increasing population, in the bosom of our country. And may God forbid, that any president, professor or trustee, should ever be attached to our Western College, who may lose sight of the above object.

I shall not pursue, at present, the melancholy detail of the destitute state of our churches; but shall only say, that as private or domestic religion cannot be promoted, so neither can it be continued, without the public means of salvation, the administration of christian ordinances; and as the kingdom of darkness must prevail, where it is not opposed by the kingdom of light, and at a time when some millions, throughout the vast regions of our country, have none to "break the bread of life," and are scattered abroad, "like sheep without a shepherd;" we may justly adopt the words of the pious king of Israel, when deploring the alien, languishing state of Zion: "The boar out of the forest doth waste it, and the wild beast of the field doth devour it." And then add to his complaint, the prayer that follows; remembering that prayer always implies the use of the means to obtain the favour requested: "Return, we beseech

thee, O God of hosts; look down from heaven, and behold, and visit this vine; the vineyard which thy right hand hath planted; and the branch that thou madest strong for thyself."

Gentlemen Trustees: the way is now opened for you to proceed to the discharge of the duties of your high and honorable office; and put it in the power of the community to say, that your patience, zeal, perseverance, and unanimity, entitled you to the trust reposed in you, and characterized your present meeting.

When contemplating, on a large scale, the rising glory of America; tracing in imagination the long vista of futurity; I behold this portion of the globe, though last discovered, the mistress of the world—"the praise of the whole earth." In imagination, methinks I see the American eagle setting on the shores of the Atlantic, with pinions more extensive than those which overshadowed the Roman commonwealth, when at the meridian of her greatness; flapping his wings, and trying his strength; just ready to rise and take his majestic flight; his head adorned with a proud crown of thirteen stars, the constellation of the United States; bearing in his beak the olive branch of peace, and in his talons the gleaming thunder bolt: give him to bear on his wings, and scatter down in his progress, the blessings of civil liberty and religious light on all our brethren, until he light on the shores of the distant Pacific; exultingly looking back on the immense region over which he hath passed, and claiming the world as his own. Our brethren....yes, Western College, our brethren. The man, the soles of whose feet are now opposed to mine, is as truly my brother, in the great mould of our common humanity, as he who is now within the reach of my arm. Western College, raise your voice and plead your own cause, speak now to this assembly, and rouse them to exertion; come forward, sound in their ears the tender cries of infancy, and beseech them to make you an honour to your state, and a blessing to the world.

Thousands of precious beings are starting into existence every day, and nearly an equal number are daily passing into eternity; departing this life with the holy raptures which the christian religion affords, or, "having no hope, and without God, in the world." Let the solemn voice that now speaks to us from the graves of the dead, from the millions of the living, and the generations unborn, together with that awful account we must all soon render for our religious principles at the judgment seat of Christ, engage us, with one heart, and with one mind, to pursue the object for which we are met, and add fresh vigour to our deliberations and exertions.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

The controversy as to the real boundaries of the Federal jurisdiction, which has been prosecuted with more or less fervour since the institution of the government, is not probable will ever be entirely closed. We are only apprehensive that the dispute, if it does not give rise to permanent parties, will at least weaken the instrument of our union in its highest source of influence, public opinion. The doctrines advanced of late in Virginia, and in support of which the high authority of two of our ex-Presidents, Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, has been cited, are in fact subversive of the ends of its establishment. If these doctrines prevail, we shall most inevitably have to return to the condition in which the states were held by that rope of sand, the articles of confederation.

The Federal government, deprived of all self-existent authority, or inherent energy, must be dissolved; for it will have to owe to the patriotism and power of the States all the influence and strength it now derives for the action it exerts independent of them.

The argument, if we understand this constitutional question, turns on this mooted point of principle. From what source emanates the power of the Federal government? Does it proceed from the people of the United States collectively, or from the states in their sovereign capacity? because, by the determination of this point, all those questions which have grown out of it, and are in fact incidental to this cardinal one, will be decided. If the power exercised by the general government be in the nature of a grant directly from the people, then the question is at an end as to the privilege of the states individually, and as independent sovereignties, to decide contested points of jurisdiction, equally with the Supreme Court, whenever either of them may conceive its rights infringed by the Federal government. If our government be of the nature of a political copartnership, and if the constitution is to be considered an instrument of compact between each of the States and all the rest, does it thence follow that either party—that is, either of the States on the one side, and the Federal government representing all the states on the other, possesses the right to construe that instrument in the sense it deems the best adapted to its end? Such, however, is the doctrine attributed to our ex-Presidents. The consequences to which it would lead it would be needless

to describe. If admitted, our government would possess no unity in action or consistency in practice. Each State would, in all probability, decide contested points of jurisdiction on contradictory principles of construction. We should speedily come to have a government without authority to enforce its decrees; a confederacy without any principle or bond of union to bind its parts or members.

The distinction, we confess, is not very intelligible to our minds, between the people of the United States, represented in the Federal government, and the same people represented in their State governments; yet it is on this distinction, it appears to us, that the states are individually made parties in their sovereign capacity to the Federal compact, with the right attached to decide equally with the Supreme Court, when the instrument of that compact is to be interpreted as to its true spirit and intention. The bodies politic, under the denomination of States, the framers of the Constitution found established, and which they of course could not nor did not wish to remove. They were political divisions which are acknowledged by the phraseology of that instrument; but it is nevertheless worthy of remark, that in one of the articles of amendment, (the eleventh) in relation to the residuary and reserved powers, those powers are said to remain with the people, and in the other, (the twelfth) although the term States is coupled with the word people, yet they are evidently meant as correlative expressions. This seems to strengthen the inference, that, in the grant of power to the Federal government, those political divisions, under the title of States, were deemed artificial. They were so to all practical purposes: for the people of the United States, represented in one mass by their delegates in the Convention that framed the Constitution, created and limited that power.—Those political divisions were on that occasion, in effect, then broken up. In confirmation of the same theory, we may remark that nine out of the thirteen states were requisite to give the Constitution validity; for a less number than two-thirds of the small states may have constituted only a minority of the whole people. We then plainly perceive that the sovereignty of the States was not recognized in framing or ratifying that instrument; for we hold it a necessary consequence of this principle, that the votes of a majority of separate sovereignties are binding on the whole number.

If such had been the case, we might have exhibited the anomaly of a bare majority of the smaller states, actually inferior to the minority in wealth and numbers, binding these by a principle the most unequal and unjust. It is for the reason partly no doubt that a majority of the smaller states should not combine in opposition to a majority of the whole people, that all amendments to the constitution must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof. What is this but a deliberate rejection of the doctrine that the sovereignty of the states is to be a governing principle in modifying in any manner the Federal Constitution?

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 11.—The ship Falcon, Lewis, has arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 30th July. We have received from him the London Courier, of the 28th July, and a Liverpool paper of the same date—and, by the politeness of a passenger in the Amity, who arrived in town yesterday morning, we are enabled to make extracts from a London paper of the evening of the 31st.

The Coronation took place on the 19th July, pursuant to previous notice. The details of this event are given in the English papers.

The Queen, in pursuance of her declared resolution, attempted to obtain admittance as a spectator of the Coronation; but being unprovided with the required ticket of admission, was refused admittance by the door keeper of Westminster Abbey, and obliged to return to her carriage. She was accompanied to the Abbey, by a crowd, some approving and some disapproving her conduct.

Some mischief was done by the mob that followed the Queen. The houses of the Marquis of Londonderry and of the Duke of Montrose were much injured; the glass and many of the window frames having been broken. A report having been spread that a body of military was approaching, the mob dispersed.

On the occasion of the Coronation, numerous naval and military promotions were made. His Majesty, it is said, preserved throughout the day the most dignified composure and self-possession; and, though he was at times evidently much fatigued, he seemed at the end, to be completely renovated in strength and spirits. The King left London on the night of the 20th, for Windsor, accompanied by Sir B. Bloomfield.

The King was to embark on board his

yacht for Ireland on the 4th of August, and preparations were making at Dublin for his reception.

The Queen had attended Drury Lane, at the performance of Richard the Third, and was received with unbounded applause.

The Liverpool Advertiser notices the arrival in the Martna of "General Wade Hampton, one of the wealthiest and most distinguished individuals in America," and Mr. Kean, the celebrated actor.

The King of Sweden, and suite, left Stockholm on the 17th July, on a journey to Norway. He has appointed a Regency, consisting of two Ministers and two Counsellors of State, for the time of his absence.

The accounts from Constantinople give a most melancholy picture of the state of affairs there. The destruction of the fleet had still further exasperated the Sultan and the populace; the houses of the Greeks were all given up to be pillaged, and the Jews served as spies and guides to the populace. The women and children had either been assassinated or carried off as slaves. The Greeks, natives of the Morea, were first given up to the people; 300, who survived the massacre, were sold at from 20 to 25 piastres, with the condition that the purchasers would transport them into Asia.

The Albanians had so irritated the people, that several wealthy Turks repaired to the slave market, and paid 25 piastres merely to have the pleasure of killing a Greek. One hundred and fifty Virgins, whose parents had been previously assassinated, and who were of the first Greek families, (amongst them were two Princesses, Morusi, and a Princess named Maurojene, niece of the Turkish Charge d'Affairs at Vienna, lately recalled,) were abandoned to the brutality of the Turks in the open bazaar, at the rate of a crown a piece. The greater part of these unfortunate young women perished in consequence of this inhuman treatment.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Paris papers of the 28th arrived this morning. It is stated under the head of Augsburg, 20th July, that all the accounts received there confirm the reports of the movements of the Austrian troops on the frontier provinces of Turkey, and that it is supposed an Austrian army will enter the Ottoman territory simultaneously with a Russian army, for the protection of the Greeks. The Augsburg article adds, that "the speedy publication of a Manifesto has been announced, and that the negotiations between the great powers, which occupy so many diplomatic persons, relate to this subject." Among the great powers alluded to in this article, England is necessarily included, and it is confidently believed that she has remonstrated against the meditated plans of Russia, in which it would seem, from the Paris papers, Austria participates. If the views of these two latter powers be confined to mere protection of the Greeks, they would not furnish a ground of remonstrance on the part of England. We may therefore presume that it has been ascertained that Russia meditates something more, and that the dismemberment of Turkey, if not the overthrow of the Ottoman Porte, is within the scope of her ambition. The following is an extract from the Paris papers:

LIVERPOOL, JULY 28.

A Paris paper of Sunday last says: "Yesterday a telegraphic despatch announced that Smyrna had fallen a prey to incendiaries. It was the Turks who set fire to the town."

LONDON, (Evening,) AUG. 2.

The Camel, store ship, arrived yesterday morning at Portsmouth, from St. Helena, which she left on the 27th May. She has brought to England the suite of the late Napoleon, composed of the Count and Countess of Bertrand, and 4 children, Count Montholon, Professor Antonimarshi, surgeon; Signor Vignoli, priest; Marchand, valet; Novarez and wife; St. Denys and wife; Archambault, groom; Pierron, 1st maitre d'hotel; Courcau, 2d do.; Etienne Bronge, servant to Count Bertrand; Chandelier, a cook, and two Chinese cooks. Col. Nichol, who has set off to town with dispatches, and part of the 66th Regiment, also came in the Camel. The remainder of the regiment is on its return to England in the Abundance store ship, which was to sail from St. Helena a fortnight after the Camel. None of Napoleon's suite are permitted to land.

Paris papers of Monday last have been received. A private letter received at the office of the Journal des Debats, from Vienna, states, that intelligence had arrived by express in the latter city, that the Emperor Alexander, in giving an answer to the remonstrance of the Turkish government, had required from the Porte a complete satisfaction for the insults offered to his Ambassador, and that such should be given in eight days. It is not easy to conjecture what may be the nature of the satisfaction required, but the Ambassador has received orders to leave the Turkish territories unless it be granted within the time prescribed. The Russian army assembled on the Pruth is prepared to enter Moldavia, in the event of a refusal on the part of the Sultan.

A private letter from Tunis, of the 24th of June, states, that the greatest activity prevails there in equipping ships of war, which are supposed to be intended to co-

operate with the Turks against the Greeks of the Archipelago.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, New-York, Sunday, (Sept. 16,) 2 o'clock.

The Martha, Capt. Sketchley, has just arrived from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 11th of August. The Queen died on the 7th of August, and according to her will, her remains were to be sent to Brunswick for interment.—Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde are her executors. The King was on his visit to Ireland, which it is said will not be interrupted by this event.

There appears to be no news of importance in the papers.

A messenger from France has arrived in the Martha, said to be the bearer of a commercial treaty with that government and the United States.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

Letters of the 20th ult. which arrived yesterday from St. Petersburg, are silent on the question of war with Turkey.—The communications with Odessa had been facilitated by the establishment of a post three times a week.

The only private information received yesterday, on the affairs of Turkey, was contained in letters of the 25th ult. from Trieste. An Austrian vessel had arrived there from Smyrna with fugitives.

The cause of the Greeks was understood to be declining in the Morea; but it had acquired strength in Romelia, and was becoming extremely formidable to the Turkish power in that quarter. This latter circumstance encourages the hope of the preservation of peace.

DOMESTIC.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. AUG. 20.—A citizen of the town, while walking the streets, on Friday evening, in company with his wife, was attacked by a colored man, and considerably bruised. The insolence of many of the blacks, when they meet the white population in the streets, has, we learn, become intolerable. It is high time that the proper authorities should adopt some energetic and effectual measures to clear the town of blacks who have no legal settlement, or visible employment. In the mean time, a regard to personal safety should induce those who walk the streets in the evening to furnish themselves with canes.—[Journal.

FROM THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The Common Scold, convicted at the present court of sessions, not relishing the paragraph in our paper, called at our office to prove that she was an injured woman, by giving us "a touch of her condition." Being unfortunately out, she commenced with the clerk, and, after giving him a specimen of her melting powers, she concluded by scolding the devil in the office, and then took her departure, announcing her intention to pay me a visit; which, if she is bent upon doing, we shall return the compliment by putting her to press, and taking a fair impression of this singular virago, for the benefit of the sex generally.

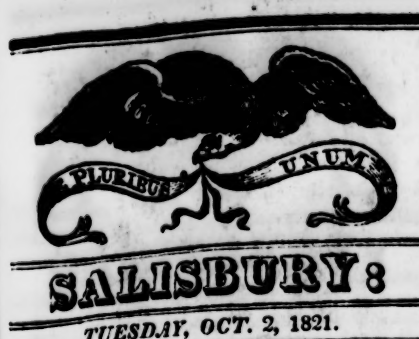
NEW-YORK, SEPT. 15.

Singular Death.—On Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Henry Jansen, Esq., a Delegate to the Convention from the county of Ulster, when apparently in perfect health, fell down in the Capitol, at Albany, and expired instantly. He had the moment before purchased a ticket for admission to Peale's celebrated picture of the Court of Death, now exhibiting in the Senate Chamber, and while he was crossing the threshold of the door leading to the picture, he was instantly summoned from the representation to the awful reality!

A Peruvian Lama, a species of sheep—three elephant land tortoises, from the Gallapagos Islands, the first imported into the United States—an Indian Hen, a bird of South America, and a number of articles manufactured by the Indians of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, minerals, &c. have arrived at Baltimore—brought home by an officer of the U. States navy, who has given them up for exhibition, for the benefit of the poor.

Public Lands.—A sale of Public Lands in the northern part of the Delaware district, in Ohio, commenced on the 20th ultimo, and a large number of tracts were sold in the two first days, as high as from two to six dollars per acre. Public lands, it will be recollected, are now sold for cash; considering the scarcity of which, these sales were very good. The Delaware Gazette of the 22d states that the bidding was going on, and there was reason to expect extensive sales, from the number of moneyed men assembled there from other states.

Reward of Slender.—A certain Joseph Cornwell, of Allen county, Kentucky, had slandered the reputation of Mrs. Lumpkin, a neighbor of his. On the night of the 14th June last, knowing that Mr. Lumpkin was absent, he attempted to force the door of her house. She warned him off, but he persisted, and she shot him dead with a rifle. Success to her resolution.



TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1821.

THE SYNOD

Of the Presbyterian Church of the Carolinas, closed their session yesterday morning,—as did also the Presbyterian Missionary Society of North-Carolina. During their session many excellent and pathetic sermons were delivered to crowded and solemn audiences. We have reason to believe that many lasting impressions were made, and that numbers will have occasion to remember this meeting, when "this globe, and all who inhabit it, shall be dissolved."

It is with much pleasure we have listened to the expressions of gratitude and satisfaction, which have fallen from the Fathers in Israel who have attended here, for the kind and generous hospitality with which they have been received, and the respectful and profound attention with which they have been heard. With heartfelt joy we reciprocate their expressions of gratitude; and most sincerely do we wish that they may be restored in safety to their families and flocks; that the richest blessings of an indulgent God may be showered upon them in this life; and that the blessings of hundreds and thousands, "who were ready to perish" for lack of spiritual knowledge, may be their crown of rejoicing at the bar of God.

The following resolutions, which we understand, were passed unanimously, and the narrative of the state of religion, &c. have been communicated to us for publication. As our paper was made up before they were handed in, considerable other matter, prepared for this number, has been necessarily excluded.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Synod be tendered to the inhabitants of the town of Salisbury, for their very liberal contributions to the funds of the society; and for their very kind and polite attentions to its members, and to the ministers of the gospel and elders generally who have attended with us in the present anniversary occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of Synod be returned to the proprietors of the New Church in this place, for their kindness in offering their house for the accommodation of Synod.

NARRATIVE of the State of Religion within the bounds of the Synod of North-Carolina.

In a free conversation on the subject of moral and benevolent societies, and on the state of religion generally, the Synod of North-Carolina are happy to receive from the different churches such interesting and heart-cheering intelligence. Although there is much to lament within our bounds, in some places vice and immorality, in many churches coldness and lukewarmness, and in a few congregations an inattention to pious and benevolent institutions, yet upon the whole, we regard the state of religion during the past year as more than encouraging; and may safely say that there never was a period when there was such a general attention to the concerns of piety, and when such signal success has accompanied pious exertions.

It is with pleasure that we learn, that almost universal attention is paid to the religious instruction of the rising generation. Sabbath schools seem every where to prevail. Bible classes have been generally established, and are well attended. Instruction in the catechisms of our church is not neglected. The Synod view with encouraging delight the establishment and progress of such institutions; they believe them to be among the most effectual means of securing the salvation of the young, and promoting the general cause of religion. Many who are now "rejoicing in hope," and who are pillars in the church of Christ, can look back and view their first serious impressions from such religious instruction.

The monthly concert for prayer has been generally established, and is well attended. It is pleasing to discover so general a disposition to encourage this meeting; to see, throughout our churches, so great an anxiety to unite with the thousands of Israel on the same evening, in praying for the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom. May the united supplications of God's children, bring down upon his Zion the blessings which they desire.

In some congregations, Bible, Tract, Missionary, Moral and Peace Societies have been instituted, and attended with success. In three or four congregations, societies auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, have been established.

We are happy to learn, from the report of our congregations, that the people of color have not been neglected. An attention to their religious interests is evidently increasing throughout our bounds. Many additions, among this class of people, have been made to our churches during the past year; many sabbath schools have been published for their religious instruction, and many private exertions are making in families for their salvation.

Some of our congregations have felt for the salvation of the western Indians, and have done something for their civilization and spiritual improvement, by assisting the children at Brainerd and Elliot. Such commendable conduct we cannot too highly applaud; and would recommend our congregations to follow such benevolent examples. Surely, as far as we have opportunity, we should assist our brethren at these missionary stations, and use our utmost exertions for the salvation of the desert.

Thus, while other parts of christendom, in this age of christian philanthropy, are engaged in promoting the cause of the Saviour by means of benevolent institutions, the churches within our bounds have not been deficient; they have engaged in the glorious work, and have established societies which God has honored and blessed extensively useful.

But while we are thankful for the establishment and success of such institutions, we would not forget to bless God for the outpouring of the Spirit, which he has visited many of our churches. Since our last meeting, he has been gracious to many of our congregations; reviving the sleeping spirits of his children, and displaying

ing his power and grace in the salvation of sinners. In the town of Hillsborough, considerable seriousness has prevailed; many have been added to the church, and between twenty and thirty are still under deep convictions.

In the congregations of *Eno and Little Rivers*, still greater solemnity is visible; fourteen have lately joined the church, and the number of souls in both congregations that are still inquiring, is about one hundred. In the congregation of *Cross Roads*, the same glorious work has commenced, and is extending. Besides the great number that have lately united themselves with the church, many are still seeking the Lord's blessing. About sixty persons have become the subjects of this revival. The congregations of *Third Creek, Back Creek and Unity*, have been specially visited with the influences of divine grace; fifty have lately publicly professed religion; twenty more are hopefully pious, and about thirty are still anxiously seeking. In these congregations, the far greater part of those who were called were in the early period of life, and among these many promising young men. How cheering to see youth rising up to become useful members of the church, when the heads of their fathers are laid in the dust. There is one circumstance connected with this revival which is worthy of attention: It is remarkable that most of those who, at the commencement, opposed and ridiculed the work, were themselves deeply humbled under a sense of their sins, and brought low at the footstool of mercy. Great attention to religion and universal seriousness have prevailed in the congregations of *Bethany and Concord*; many persons, particularly among the young, have become the subjects of divine grace. Forty persons have lately been admitted into the church, and a considerable number are still serious. In the congregations of *Buffalo and Alliance*, there is unusual solemnity; eight at the last communion season were admitted into the church, and fifteen since that period have been hopefully converted. There is one circumstance connected with the conversion of these persons which should be deeply impressed upon ministers and upon the hearts of the young: Almost all those who were here brought to a saving knowledge of the truth, were members of Bible Classes.

These revivals were carried on without noise or tumult during public worship. Every thing like enthusiasm was discouraged. The work was deep, and often extensive; but yet a still solemnity seemed to prevail.

In reviewing such scenes, our hearts swell with the warmest gratitude to God, for the interest and tender care which he manifests for his Zion. We feel grateful that he has not withdrawn his presence from us, but that he has visited our churches with the copious showers of divine grace, and others with the gentle droppings of his blessed Spirit. "It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." Let us be encouraged to still greater exertions in this holy work; let every nerve be strained to action; every power of the soul exerted to urge forward the cause of the Redeemer. Let what the Lord has already done increase our exertions; let us strive more ardently to advance the kingdom of our Saviour; and let us not relax our exertions till every church within our bounds be visited with the outpouring of the Spirit; till "the whole earth be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the great deep."

In consequence of the cheering intelligence contained in the above report, the Synod adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Synod appoint the first Monday in December next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the special blessings with which he has favored several congregations under our care, in reviving religion, and in giving us in general the blessings of health, and in favoring us with fruitful seasons. And the Synod also recommend, that the churches under our care, on the day above named, offer up their prayers to Almighty God, for a general revival of religion within our bounds, and throughout the world.

THE CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

"But suppose (says the Recorder) that Convention should be actuated by the same motives, (of the West,) and alter the mode and manner of representation in the House of Commons, it would be absurd and foolish to presume that the manner of representation in the Senate would be changed; and why not change the manner of representation in the Senate? The only reason the Recorder condescends to give us is,—

"because it would be absurd and foolish to presume it!" A strong argument truly, and pretty much in the style of all the arguments in the piece before us. Agreeably to the Recorder's doctrine, what an "absurd and foolish" set of people must live in three-fourths of the other states. For example: one of them, in her constitution, says,—"and that the state may be equally represented in the Senate, the legislature shall from time to time divide the state into thirteen districts, as nearly equal as may be." &c. The constitution of another state provides, that "the Senatorial districts shall be so formed as to contain, as near as may be, an equal number of free male inhabitants in each," &c. Again,—

"Representation shall be equal and uniform in this Commonwealth." The same principle, as to the manner of electing the Senatorial branch, is contained in the constitutions of nearly all the states in the Union; the Recorder, however, thinks it all foolishness! but as he will not tell us why he thinks so, we shall not take up time to prove the contrary. We will merely remark, that whether the Senators be considered the representatives of property alone, or of property in connection with population, it is equally unreasonable to contend, that Rowan, with its rich soils, and thousands of inhabitants, should have no more weight in the Senate than Currituck, with its sand banks and few hundred beings.

The editor of the Recorder next lugs in the "Hartford Convention" again, and sets to work most intently, but with the vaguest logic, to prove the analogy between that and a Convention in the West, should the people be driven to one. He seems delighted with the discovery, and fills up a whole column to give it form and appearance. He flatly objects to the definition of treason, as contained in the constitution of the United States, and very modestly offers one of his own, which he supports by the authority of..... *Walker's Dictionary*! a book of authority, we

admit, but more so among school-boys, than with expounders of constitutions. But hear him in his own words,—his favorite words of "sober senses," &c.: "Now we ask our readers, if any man in his sober senses, who is not blinded by prejudice, or urged on by interest, would say, that the word treason, as thus defined, [by Walker's Dictionary,] would not be applicable to every person who should aid and assist in the unwarrantable scheme that the editor of the Carolinian informs us that the people of the West intends to carry into execution, in case that the legislature shall not authorize the meeting of a Convention?" What a heavy, sweeping sentence is here! but we humbly conceive that the Recorder requires too much from the "any man" to whom he puts the question: first, he must be in his "sober senses;" next, not blinded by prejudice; thirdly, not urged on by interest; and finally, (he should have added,) not living in the West. Sensible how difficult it would be to find such a person out of his own printing office, or counting house, the editor very kindly answers the question himself; and, as might be expected, soon makes us all out guilty of treason. Having in this manner, to his own satisfaction, by the help of Walker's dictionary, proved the people of the West to be traitors and rebels, he next proceeds to lay us all flat in the dust, *hors de combat*, (as the French would say,)—not, indeed, by the prowess of the East, but with the strong arm of the general government. And here we beg leave very respectfully to ask the Recorder, if we really are but a faction; if the majority,—the great mass of the people of the state, the powers physical as well as political,—are against us; why trouble the general government with the trifling affair? why not put us down yourselves? Cannot some of your redoubtable Eastern Generals march up the hill, and scatter the rebels to the winds? Why, Capt. Bobtail himself, might do it!

But seriously, Mr. Editor, does not the single circumstance of threatening us so often with the strong arm of the general government, rather look a little as if the East felt themselves to be in the minority? And can "any man in his sober senses" seriously believe, that if the general government did interfere, it would be to fix the oppressive yoke of a minority, on the unwilling necks of a large majority?

Suppose that the people of the West were even to take such steps as to alarm the East for their safety, and induce them to cry out for help—what then? Would President Monroe, think you, without looking into the justice and necessity of the call, march his legions upon us! or would he not rather first hear both sides? On examining into the affair, he would find that a large majority of the people of North-Carolina are dissatisfied, and justly so, with their present constitution; that they wish to amend it; that they are deliberately pursuing the only means in their power, to accomplish their object; and that it is the minority who are opposed to a change, and are crying out for help! If, upon this view, he interposed to restore peace, which side would he be bound to assist? the majority; or the minority? He could not hesitate for a moment; if he did, his doubts would soon disappear on looking into the *Magna Charta* of Republicanism: he would there read,—

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

He might then turn to the Declaration of Rights made by our forefathers in this state, where he would find,—

Sec. I. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.

II. That the people of this state ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

III. That no men or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

XXI. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

But, for the purpose of following our threateners to their ultimatum, let us suppose that the general government, acting in the true spirit of the *Holy Alliance*, felt disposed to put the majority down: How would they go about it? Would they order the *Standing Army* of 6000 men, to march upon us? Call the scattered companies from Council Bluffs and Mackinac, from Maine and Florida! No; they cannot so well be spared from these points. There are likewise several other small objections to this plan: the militia would have to be called out: and accordingly a call is sent to Virginia; Virginia, the "ancient dominion; the cradle of republicanism; Virginia, always jealous of the encroachment on State rights, and at this very time alarmed for the safety of those rights: would she march to put down the people,—to confirm aristocracy? Our existence upon it, she would not. But perhaps Tennessee would. Tennessee is settled by emigrants principally from the western part of the state of North-Carolina; by our children, relatives, and friends; they know from experience the justice of our cause: would they march? If they did, it would be to join us. Whence, then, would the *Cossacks* come, that are "to strike us to the dust?" From the counties of Tyrrell, Columbus, and Currituck! and, probably, with them the "Raleigh Blues!" These would be the men

of might to come against us; and, in truth, we should be very unwilling to meet them, other than as friends and fellow-citizens; nor do we indulge the remotest apprehension of meeting them under any other circumstances. The only force that we ever expect to use, is to alter the constitution contrary to the wishes of the aristocracy in the East. As to any other violence, why, we can say with uncle Toby, we would not hurt a hair of their heads. And to quiet the alarms of the Recorder, we promise him, that if any of his infatuated friends should really come against us, with "swords and fire arms," we will take the dangerous weapons from them, and send them back to their little counties. We want no victories, no advantages over them: all that we want is *EQUAL RIGHTS*; and these we will ere long obtain, as certainly as that the Yadkin river rolls its waters to the ocean.

A press of matter compels us to omit the remainder of the remarks which we had prepared for this paper; they will appear in our next. The Recorder's address to the *East*, commenced in his last number, will be duly attended to, should its conclusion contain any thing in the shape of arguments. Thus far it is merely a shadow without substance,—a "hail of sound, (and something like fury,)" signifying nothing."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

NORTH-CAROLINA.....Montgomery County.

We, the Grand Jurors of the county of Montgomery, at the Superior Court at September Term, 1821, for the county aforesaid, after having discharged the several duties required of us in our judicial character, avail ourselves of this opportunity to express, in our individual capacity, as citizens of the community, our decided disapprobation and abhorrence of the prevailing practice with candidates, who are canvassing for seats in the Legislatures of our state and the United States, of descending to the drudgery of visiting every collection of the people,—in their respective counties and districts; of exhibiting public treats, and using other extraordinary means to enlist the favors of the people; thereby not only destroying the purity of elections, but vitiating the morals of the community. The constitution of our country, which is the supreme law of the land, declares that all elections shall be free; and in as much as any individual, who may offer himself as a candidate for public suffrage, and indulges in the above practice, we do not hesitate to declare it as our opinion, that he violates one of the leading features of the constitution of our country.

We further express it as our opinion, that in countenancing the above practice, we open a door for the admission of men into the councils of our country of dissolute and immoral habits, who may possess wealth, to the exclusion of men of more solid merit and ability, who may not feel willing to conform to the above immoral and dishonorable practice, to the ruin of the morals of the community and the impoverishment of their own families. We therefore pledge to each other our most solemn promise, to set our faces against the above practices, in our future elections, and also against each and every candidate who may descend to them; and under a firm conviction, that adhering to this resolution, by the people generally, would be productive of much public good, we recommend it to our fellow-citizens generally to aid us in enforcing the above resolution.

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.—69tf

ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN away, on the 6th of August, an apprentice boy, by the name of *Richard Howell*, but is well known in this neighborhood by the name of *Richard Miller*. He is about 18 years of age, and was bound to the cooper's trade. I will give the above reward, if he be delivered to me.

JOHN BRIAN.

Rowan County, Sept. 14, 1821.—r3 69

GENERAL SYNOD.

A MAJORITY of the Lutheran Synods in the United States, having adopted the constitution proposed for a General Synod: Notice is hereby given to the clerical and lay deputies of the respective Synods, that the first meeting of the General Synod will take place at Fredericktown, Md. on the third Monday of October, 1821, at which time and place said deputies are requested to appear.

J. D. KURTZ,

Chairman of the Convention.

Baltimore, Sept. 10, 1821.

Editors of papers throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to insert the above notice in their respective journals.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 13 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Kridler, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House: where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1821.

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

Valuable property for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation, lying on Rocky Creek, in the county of Iredell, containing eleven hundred and forty-eight acres; on which there is a valuable Grist and Saw Mill, Cotton Machine, and Distillery, all in good repair. The other buildings on the premises, consisting of a Distillery-house, Barn, and other outhouses, are almost entirely new, and built in the most convenient manner. About three hundred acres of said tract are in cultivation, and under a good fence. Also, one other tract of land, containing two hundred and sixty-five acres, lying on the South Yadkin. A part of this tract consists of valuable low ground; there is a convenient dwelling-house on the same, and about thirty acres in cultivation. Also, one other tract, lying six miles south of Sharpe's Iron Works, entirely woodland, containing about three thousand acres. Six or eight young negroes will be taken in part pay; and the payments, as to the balance of the purchase money, will be made easy.

A. F. CALDWELL.

Iredell Co. N. C. Sept. 16, 1821.—4w68

The editors of the Richmond Enquirer will please to give the above four insertions in their paper, and send their bill to this office: the money will be immediately transmitted.

Take Notice.

THE firm of MOSES A. LOCKE & CO. having dissolved more than two years since, it was hoped that all debts due to said firm would have been liquidated ere this. It is now become our painful task to say, that unless all debts due to said firm are paid before the 1st of December next, that the bonds and accounts due will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

MOSES A. LOCKE.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

4th September, 1821.—8w63

Lots for Sale.

THE Commissioners for the town of Morganton will, in pursuance of the powers vested in them, proceed to sell in the town of Morganton a number of lots, laid off in the town commons, on the 22d and 23d days of October next; and should the sale not be completed, will continue until it is. They contain a number of the most beautiful eminences for building, and will afford a pleasant retreat to all those persons who may wish to retire from the lower country to one of the healthiest parts of the world, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. In addition to the health of the place, Morganton holds out other inducements to settle in and about it, as provisions can be procured in great plenty, of the best quality, and on the lowest terms. It is expected that the lots will sell on reasonable terms. The payments will be made in three equal instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and good security.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

September 1, 1821.—6w66

Catawba Springs for Sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Joseph Jenkins, deceased, the Executors will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House at Lincolnton, on the 23d day of October next, five sixths parts of the lot, including the Mineral Springs and Bathing House, formerly occupied by Captain John Reed, together with a tract of land adjoining the said lot, containing 243 acres, more or less. Said land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

DAVID JENKINS, } Executors.

WM. J. WILSON, }

Lincoln County, N. C.

July 19, 1821. 1015

Negroes for Sale.

ON the 4th day of October, at Mock's Old Field, there will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO BOYS and GIRLS, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, Executor.

E. PEARSON, Executor.

August 24, 1821. 64ts

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 13 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yadkin river. This plantation contains 360 acres of fine land, attached to which is a very valuable Ferry. Terms will be made convenient. For particulars, apply to Dr. Ferrand, in Salisbury.

Rowan Co. July 3, 1821. 57

To Sportsmen.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Tuesday, the 23d of October next.

Tuesday, Colts—Sweepstakes; mile heats.

Wednesday, 3 mile heats.

Thursday, 2 do. do.

Friday, 1 do. do.

Saturday, Proprietors' Race, three best out of five. 68tr

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

ORIGINAL attachment.....Blake Piercey and others summoned as garnishees. James Edwards vs. Brice Ogle: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1821. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held at Asheville, for the county of Buncombe, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him.

JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

ORIGINAL attachment.....garnishees summoned, &c. Joseph Patterson versus William Aldington: July Term, 1821. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held at Asheville, for the county of Buncombe, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him.

JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the Western Carolinian.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires...scorr.



FROM THE FREDERICKSBURG HERALD.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

"A Falcon towering in his pride of place,
Was by a mousing Owl—hatched at—and killed,"
Shakspeare.

In the midst of the deep, and the dark dreary ocean,
From wife and from child—in the hands of his foes,
On a rude rugged rock, where in ceaseless commotion
The rough billow bursts, and the black tempest blows:

He, whose presents were thrones, and whose sentences nations,
With princes for subjects, and sceptres for toys;
At whose voice, kings and kingdoms sprung forth—his creations,
Whose hardships were glories—whose dangers were joys:

There, there, even he, with no hope to solace him,
Weak—wary of sorrow—life's tide ebbing fast;
With nought of his own, save the lead to encase him,
The terror of tyrants is breathing his last!

Yet bright was his march, and transcendent his glory,
As Austerlitz—Lodi—Marengo will tell;
And long shall he live on the stage, and in story
The grandest who rose, and the greatest who fell!

Of St. Helena's prison, the vex'd ocean raving,
Shall dash every part with its billows away,
Nor a fragment remain the rough hurricane braving,
Ere the fame of its victim shall fade, or decay!

Yes! long will he live—and with those who deceived him,
Who knew not to feel his misfortune in need,
But of liberty, life, wife and infant bereaved him—
Yes! with him they will live to be—for the deed!

When he blaz'd like a star, as related in story,
And grasp'd the affrighted *Legitimist's* throne,
Then, magnificent walking abroad in his glory,
He gave what his valour had render'd his own.

But soon then o'er him the dread polar storm thundered,
And nature herself shrank appall'd from the shock,
An exile, from country and countrymen sundered—
They chain'd him to insult and death on a rock!

A stranger—he fought for the sufferer's land;
And his name fill'd the world—ere had yet his great spirit
Burst forth in the blaze which it held at command.

In the field or bureau—in the cottage or palace,
From the camp to the throne—from the throne to his end,
Napoleon from motives of interest or malice
Ne'er a favor forgot, or abandon'd a friend!

And when ages have roll'd o'er the "parts of his story,"
And in night sunk each feeling of envy and strife,
Posterity's voice shall pronounce them—of glory
The brightest o'er played in the drama of life.

SEDLLEY.

"I speak but of the splendid mental and personal qualifications of Napoleon Bonaparte.—When *virtue* is taken into consideration, he will of course be inferior to our own Washington.—In what light, however, the charge of *usurpation* against him will be received by futurity, time only can show. Possibly it may appear to have been an act of necessity, and not of choice.—The *People of France* are not *Americans*!"

ON THE NAMES OF THE NINE MUSES.

Prosa, signifies the amiable; *Urania*, the celestial; *Calliope*, may signify elegance of language; *Euterpe*, she who pleases; *Thalia*, lively joy, and especially the festivity of banquets; *Melpomene*, she who delighteth in singing; *Polyphonia*, multiplicity of songs; *Terpisichore*, she who delighteth in the dance; *Clio*, glory. At first three muses only were admitted, Melete, Mneme, and Aoide; that is to say, the meditation or reflection necessary to study; memory, which records illustrious deeds; and song, which accompanies their recital. In proportion as an improvement was made in the art of versification, its characters and effects were personified, the number of the muses increased, and the names they now received referred to the charms of poetry, its celestial origin, the beauty of its language, the pleasure and gaiety it inspires, the song and dance which add to it new charms, and the glory with which it is crowned. Afterwards were associated with them the graces, whose employment it is to embellish poetry, and whose which is so frequently its object.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

THE IRON MASK.

Translated from the French, for the Nat. Intell.

It is under this name that is designated an unknown prisoner, sent in the greatest secrecy to the Castle of Pignerol, and thence transferred to the Islands of St. Margaret. He was a man above the middle stature, and admirably well formed. His skin was a little brown, but fine and soft, and he took as much care to preserve it in that state as a coquette lady. His greatest taste was for fine linen, lace and toys. He played upon the guitar, and appeared to have received an excellent education—he interested by the very sound of his voice; never complaining of his confinement, nor giving to understand who he was. In maladies, when he had need of a physician or surgeon, and in the journeys which his different removals occasioned, he wore a mask, the chin-piece of which had steel springs, which left him the liberty to eat and drink. The orders were to kill him if he uncovered himself, but when alone he was permitted to unmask.—He remained at Pignerol until Saint Mars, an officer of confidence commanding this Castle, obtained the command of the Isles of Lerins; he carried with him his prisoner into this maritime solitude, and when he was made governor of the Bastille, his captive followed him there, always masked; he was lodged in this prison as well as he could be. Nothing was refused him that he asked for; he had the richest clothes, and the best cheer, and the governor rarely sate before him. This illustrious unknown died the 17th of November, 1703, and was buried under the name of Marchiali. What redoubles the astonishment is, that when he was sent to St. Margaret, no considerable person was known to have disappeared in Europe; and this prisoner undoubtedly was one, from the following circumstances that happened soon after he went upon that Island; the governor himself put the dishes on his table, and then shut him up and retired; one day he wrote with the sharp point of a knife upon a silver plate, (for he was served in silver,) and threw the plate out of the window towards a boat which was at the shore, almost at the foot of the tower; a fisherman to whom the boat belonged, picked up the plate and carried it to the governor.—The latter, astonished, demanded of the fisherman; "have you read what is written on this plate? and has any one seen it in your hands?" The fisherman answered, "I do not know how to read; I have just found it, and no person has seen it." He was detained until the governor had well informed himself that he had never been able to read, and that the plate had not been seen by any other person. "Go," (said the governor,) you are very fortunate in not knowing how to read." La Grange Chancel relates in a letter, that when Saint-Mars went to take this prisoner to conduct him to the Bastille, he said to Saint-Mars, "does the King mean to take my life?" "No, my prince," answered Saint-Mars, "your life is in safety; you have only to let yourself be conducted." He adds, "I was told by a man named Dubousson, the Cashier of the famous Banker, Samuel Bernard, who, after being imprisoned some years in the Bastille, was conducted to St. Margaret, that he was in a chamber, with some other prisoners, precisely over that occupied by this unknown person; that through the funnel of the chimney they could talk and communicate with the unknown person; but, that when it was asked of him why he was obstinate in not disclosing his name and adventures, he answered that an avowal would cost him his life, as well as the lives of all those to whom he should reveal his secret."

The name of the Iron Mask, has prevailed to designate this celebrated unfortunate, but Du Jonca does not say the mask was of Iron; he says only, that it was a mask of black velvet. All these anecdotes prove, that the Iron Mask was a prisoner of the greatest importance—but who was this captive?

Among the great variety of conjectures that have been brought forward to resolve this historical problem, the following has the air of reconciling the circumstances most to probability, and of best accounting for the incidental facts related in the case which seem to have been admitted as authentic. It is not known that the persons entrusted with the important secret have left

any written memoirs, but somehow it has leaked out into the world that he was the twin-brother of Louis the Fourteenth, and the first born of the twins. When the royal council took into consideration the circumstance of twin princes, one only of whom could be heir to the throne, the opinion was urged in the council by some profound naturalists, that the first born of twins was the last begotten, and consequently the last born was in fact the eldest of the two, and therefore entitled to the throne. The council decided the case in conformity to that belief; but deeply apprehensive that the decision, not according with the vulgar ideas of the right of primogeniture, might be made the foundation of future troubles to the state, the most prudent precautions were deemed necessary, and the strictest secrecy was enjoined and agreed upon. It was also determined, as a matter of state expediency absolutely necessary, that the excluded first born of the twins should be brought up, under the care of a nobleman, in a distant province, in ignorance of his birth and condition; and the secret not to be revealed but in the event of the death of the other twin without legitimate issue. When he was grown nearly to manhood, by some extraordinary and accidental circumstance, there came under his perusal some correspondence of the nobleman his guardian, by which he obtained a knowledge of his birth and condition, which knowledge he imparted to his guardian. From that time he was taken into confinement and treated as we have seen. The lineaments of his face are said to have borne a striking resemblance to those of the King his brother, and this was the reason why he was so rigidly confined to a mask whenever he was brought out of his prisons, or to be seen by others than those in the secret.

COMPRESSIBILITY OF WATER.

In the first volume of the Imperial Magazine, an article appeared describing various experiments on the pressure of the ocean. Similar experiments have since been made, by Mr. Jacob Perkins,* on his way from America to this country, and published in the last number of the Philosophical Transactions, in a paper entitled the "Compressibility of Water." This article has been handed to us by a correspondent who calls himself Selector. [Imperial Magazine.]

"A strong empty porter bottle was sunk to the depth of 150 fathoms, [900 feet] having first lightly corked and sealed it in the following manner. Six coverings of cotton cloth, saturated with a composition of sealing wax and tar, were strongly fastened over the cork by a cord wound round them directly under the projection at the neck of the bottle. After the bottle had been suffered to remain at the depth above mentioned a few minutes, it was drawn up. No water was found to have been forced into it, neither was there any visible change at the mouth.

"The same bottle was again sunk at the increased depth of 220 fathoms; when drawn in it was found to contain about a gill of water, but not the slightest visible change had taken place in the sealing.

"The same bottle was now sunk a third time to the still greater depth of 300 fathoms: when drawn up, only a small part of the neck was found attached to the line. Its appearance was truly interesting. The bottle was not broken by external pressure, but evidently by the expansion of the condensed sea-water, which had found its way through the sealing. Upon examination it was found the cork had been compressed into half its length, making folds of about one-eighth of an inch; and that the coverings, consisting of six layers of cloth and cement, had been torn up on one side before the bottle burst. The effect produced upon the cork cannot, we imagine, be accounted for but in one way, viz. that the water, divided into very minute particles, must, by the surrounding pressure of the water, have been forced through the coverings, and filled the bottle; that the water thus forced in, and condensed to a great degree, expanded as the pressure was removed by drawing towards the surface, not only so as to press the cork back into the neck, and, owing to the resistance of the coverings, compress it half its size, but to separate the neck from the body of the bottle.

"Experiment 4. An empty porter bottle the shortest that could be found, was stopped in the following manner. A cork with a large head was firmly driven into the neck; it was then cov-

ered with six layers of fine linen, saturated with a composition of tar and wax, over them was applied a covering of leather, and all perfectly secured by being well bound at the neck. The bottle thus prepared was sunk 270 fathoms. When drawn in, it was found perfectly sound, and the sealing unchanged; but filled with water to within an inch of the cork. The coverings were taken off, layer after layer, but no signs of moisture were visible. Had the bottle remained down a sufficient length of time to have completely filled, it would undoubtedly have been broken by the expansion of the water, as was the case in the former experiment. It is worthy of remark, that when the water from the bottle was poured into a tumbler, it effervesced like mineral water.

"Experiment 5. In this experiment two strong bottles were sunk to the depth of 500 fathoms: one of them was stopped with a ground glass stopper, and well cemented, then placed in a strong canvass bag: when the bag was drawn in, it was found that the bottle had been crushed into many thousand pieces. The other bottle was very lightly corked, but not having been left down a sufficient length of time, it came up whole, filled to within one and a half inch: the cork had been driven in and remained so; but the cementation was unaltered, excepting at the surface, where it had become a little concave."

LAST DAYS OF HERCULEANEUM.

A great city—situated amidst all that nature could create of beauty or profusion, or art collect of science and magnificence—the growth of many ages—the residence of enlightened multitudes—the scene of splendour and festivity, and happiness—its palaces, its streets, its temples, its gardens "glowing with eternal spring," and its inhabitants in the full enjoyment of life's blessings, obliterated from their very place in creation, not by war, or famine, or disease, or any of the natural causes of destruction, to which earth had been accustomed—but in a single night, as if by magic, and amid the conflagration as it were, of nature itself, presented a subject on which the wildest imagination might grow weary, without equaling the grand and terrible reality.

The eruption of Vesuvius, by which Herculeaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed, has been chiefly described to us in the letters of Pliny the younger to Tacitus, giving an account of his uncle's fate and the situation of the writer and his mother. The elder Pliny had just returned from the bath, and was retiring to his study, when a small speck or cloud, which seemed to ascend from Mount Vesuvius, attracted his attention. This cloud gradually increased, and at length assuming the shape of a pine tree, the trunk of earth and vapor, and the leaves "red cinders." Pliny ordered his galley, and urged by his philosophic spirit, went forward to inspect the phenomenon. In a short time, however, philosophy gave way to humanity, and he zealously and adventurously employed his galley in saving the inhabitants of the various beautiful villas which studded that enchanted coast. Amongst others he went out to the assistance of his friend Pomponianus, who was then at Stabiz. The storm of fire and the tempest of the earth, increased; and the wretched inhabitants were obliged, by the continual rocking of their houses, to rush out into the fields with pillows tied down by napkins on their heads, as their sole defence against the shower of stones that fell on them.—This, in the course of nature, was in the middle of the day; but a deeper darkness than that of winter night, had closed around the ill fated inmates of Herculeaneum. This artificial darkness continued for three days and nights; and when, at length, the sun appeared over the spot where Herculeaneum once stood, its rays fell upon an ocean of lava! There was neither tree, nor shrub, nor field, nor house, nor living creature; not visible remnant of what human hands had reared—there was nothing to be seen but one black extended surface still steaming with mephitic vapor, and heaved into caldined waves by the operation of fire, and the undulations of the earthquake! Pliny was found dead upon the sea shore, stretched upon a cloth which had been spread for him, where it was conjectured he had perished early, his corpulent and apoplectic habit rendering him an easy prey to the suffocating atmosphere.—*Lon. Mag.*

CANDOUR.

True candour is altogether different from that guarded inoffensive language, and that studied openness of behaviour, which we so frequently meet with among mankind. Smiling very frequently is the aspect, and smooth the words of those who inwardly are the most ready to think evil of others. Candour consists not in fairness of speech, but in fairness of heart. It may want the blandishment of external courtesy, but it supplies its place with humane and generous liberality of sentiment. Its manners are unaffected, and its

professions cordial. Exempt on the one hand, from the dark jealousy of a suspicious mind, it is no less removed on the other, from that easy credulity which is imposed on by every specious pretence. It is perfectly consistant with an extensive knowledge of the world, and due attention to our safety. In that various intercourse, which we are obliged to carry on with persons of every different character, suspicion, to a certain degree, is a necessary guard. It is only when it exceeds the bounds of prudent caution, that it degenerates into vice. There is a proper mean, between undistinguishing credulity and universal jealousy, which a sound understanding discerns, and which the man of candour studies to preserve.

Religious.

Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?—And one of these shall not fall to the ground without your heavenly Father. *MATT. x. 29.*

Many have been the controversies amongst philosophers, in all times, concerning a general and a particular Providence. Some have been of opinion, that the great Creator of all things so framed the universal system, that every part of it is carried on by a regular process of causes and consequences, without his farther interposition; and that he cannot interpose, without changing the course of nature by a miraculous act of divine power, which he rarely, if ever, thinks proper to exert: that both the material and moral world are governed by general laws, which cannot be suspended for the sake of individuals, who must therefore submit to this necessity, though rewards and punishments are not always distributed in the present life in proportion to their merits; and that a machine so constituted is a more conspicuous instance of infinite wisdom and power, than the one which stands in need of the continual interference of its author, for regulation and support.—Others have thought, that God not only created the world, but perpetually sustains, invigorates, and directs every part of it; and that, if this energy of divine power was withdrawn but for a moment, the whole would instantly be annihilated.—The latter is undoubtedly the truth, and is confirmed by reason, scripture, and experience. Reason teaches us that the revolutions of the vast and innumerable celestial orbs, through immense spaces, or the delicate movements in animal and vegetable bodies, can never possibly be performed by any principles originally impressed on matter by attraction, cohesion, elasticity, or electricity; because they act in contradiction to them all: and therefore they must be effected by the continual direction of some omnipotent hand: it assures us, that the moral, as well as the material world, must be under the continual influence of the same power, because, without it, the great designs of Providence could never be accomplished. The most important events in life are derived from the operations of matter and will, peace and war, plenty and famine, our health and diseases, our happiness and misery, our safety and destruction. No plan, therefore, could be pursued, if these were all left to the blind movements of the one, or the capricious elections of the other, but happily for us, they are both under the controul of an omniscient and omnipotent governor, who dispenses them as seems best to his infinite wisdom, and this he can do by a perpetual though invisible influence, without the expense of any miracle; for, if his interference in any event constitutes a miracle, every event is a miracle in nature, because there can be no event without it.

The whole tenour of the scripture implies the constant superintendency of the Creator over all his works, his continual attention to the most inconsiderable, as well as to the most important events, to the fall of a sparrow, and to the fall of an empire, to ourselves, to our behaviour, our happiness and sufferings, our enjoyments, and our wants these are all represented as the effects of his will, and therefore the objects of his knowledge and his care; and of this principle we are every where enjoined to love him, to fear him, to praise him, to adore him, to obey his commands, to implore his forgiveness, to thank him for his mercy, and to deterrecate his wrath.

Experience teaches us the same lesson; and a man must be possessed of a very little observation, and less faith who does not recollect daily instances of the apparent interposition of Providence in the detection of crimes, the punishment of guilt, and the protection of innocence, which fall within the circle of his own knowledge, and are recorded in the most authentic histories of all ages.